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that any of their compatriots come up to the standard of those who have been fortunate enough to be born in the Province to which they themselves belong.

This provincialism is not merely a matter of disposition or taste; but also finds its way largely into political life. Local interests have become largely developed during the centuries that China has been dependent upon very slow and defective means of inter-communication. Although the system of changing high officials from time to time is adopted in order as far as possible to counteract these influences, they are always such as have to be reckoned with at headquarters; and the Chinese officials are too wise to incur needless opposition by going counter to local feelings where it is possible to avoid doing so. In this manner China, centralized though it may appear to the outside observer, is in reality very largely in the nature of a confederacy of individual states, over which the imperial hold is by no means so strong as it seems to be. Instances have been known where the local power of the inhabitants has been so great that they have been able to refuse to receive governors appointed from Peking; and a case is on record and is mentioned by Huo where a Provincial Official who was unacceptable was simply sent back to Peking by the people over whom he had been appointed to rule. The manner in which the Empire has been maintained has always been a matter of surprise to those who are acquainted with the nature of the system which actually exists. It is notorious that no very strong feeling of patriotism is to be found among the masses in China, nor is there any great love for the Dragon Throne; but there have nevertheless been certain forces at work which have kept China together as one nation in spite of influences which would have been sufficient to cause disruption in any other country. One of the chief combining forces has undoubtedly been the innate respect which all Chinese have for authority and their desire for prosperity and quiet rather than national glory or advancement. They are inclined to make the best of a system, of whose defects they are well aware, rather than make any great sacrifice for its improvement. Another element which has kept China together is the force of a common language and literature. The spoken dialects in different districts are as wide apart as many European languages. But the written language is the same everywhere. This latter fact has tended perhaps more than anything else to keep China together—and it is a force which may be reckoned upon probably for many years to come. What are now only individual provinces under the central government would in all likelihood long ago have been separate nationalities each with its own language were Chinese writing on a phonetic instead of an ideographic basis. As it is the written character is common to the whole empire and thus the power of language—one of the greatest factors in nationality—is in the direction of centralisation.

With the knowledge of the state of the country which the Chinese Officials necessarily possess, it is not surprising that they should hesitate to introduce any new system such as that of representative institutions, which might interfere with the existing state of affairs and diminish the centralising influence upon which they rely and which have stood them in such good stead in the past. It is considered by them, that the only form in which it would be possible to introduce representation would in the first instance be by the establishment of Provincial Councils—Parliaments as we should call them—to advise the Viceroys of the different provinces; and they are not unnaturally apprehensive that this might give more power, than they at present possess, to the Provincial Officials, and thus end in a disruption of the Empire. The question with Chinese of the old school thus assumes something of the aspect that Home Rule does with us. In this they may be, and probably are, mistaken—but it is easy to understand how this idea comes to be held by them. They have been able hitherto to rely upon the centralising influences which exist, and consider it better to continue to do so, than to make experiments in new methods, the bearing of which is, at least as far as they are able to understand it, doubtful. Representative institutions—judiciously granted while the Imperial authority was still safeguarded—might be the means not of diminishing but of increasing the latter. On the other hand there might be a danger that the power derived from consulting the voice of the people might be made use of to give preponderating influence to certain provinces and so be a source not of strength but of weakness to the existing government.

The Chinese Minister has informed the London Chamber of Commerce that the Imperial Chinese Government will offer three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, to be awarded to students at the next examination held by the Chamber in commercial subjects.

It is announced that steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line will, during the winter season, make St. John, N.B., their terminus point. The company's new vessel "Empress" steamers will land Canadian mails at Halifax, N.S., before proceeding to St. John, N.B. First-class passengers will also have the option of landing at Halifax.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 6th January, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 215 to the Library and 19 to the Museum; and of Chinese 9 to the former and 2,128 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 305 persons and the Museum by 2,347.

Careful observers of Japanese immigrants declare that the Japanese who have arrived at Honolulu during the last few months are picked military men. The Japanese outnumber others of nationalities in the Islands, and could be massed with great ease and celerity, and would form, when armed, a formidable army. A Japanese shipping agent says a hundred thousand Japanese are ready to proceed to Hawaii.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Captain F. J. Badley and Lieut. C. W. Bookwirth, R.N., were present at the Licensing Court yesterday to consider an application from D. M. Lam for the transfer to him from A. W. Gloton of the adjunct license to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the Connaught House Hotel. There were no police objections to the application, which was granted.

While a gang of coolies were carrying out excavation work at the Protestant cemetery, Happy Valley, on Monday, for the purpose of levelling the burial ground, a mass of earth slid away from the hillside carrying some of the men with it. In the descent he was struck on the head by a large stone. A rickshaw was promptly procured and he was despatched for hospital, but died on the way.

M. Simoni Shires, a Paris banker, and his staff have been arrested on a charge of having defrauded Prince Frederik Charles of Hohenlohe (son of the late German Chancellor) of more than £16,000. The alleged frauds are in connection with bogus shares in a Peking Syndicate, in connection with which it is estimated that various persons have been swindled of more than £400,000. It is alleged that a bank clerk, who was also arrested, operated in London last March under the name of William French and William Glover and Company.

The trials of the first of the torpedo-boat destroyers, which will form the two Divisions provided for by the Reichstag, will begin soon, and a new type of vessel will be available for use in the German Navy. As the displacement of the new type is 330 tons, it will be the largest of its kind afloat; its engines of 10,000 horsepower are to attain a speed of 30 knots. A new gun will be carried by these vessels in the shape of the 88 centimetre quick-firing gun.

An attempt has been made of late to colonise the frontier regions in the Far East with the Reservists and their families. So far, only 2,000 Reservists have settled as colonists in the regions referred to. There have been many irregularities in connection with the way in which the experiment has been carried out, and the country people are flocking from all sides into Vladivostok to such an extent that the town police has had to be increased. A telegram received from Vladivostok says that the attempt to colonise that region has been most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Rees (Montgomery Burghs) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the cultivation of opium in China was under observation and report, in order to ascertain whether the recent edict of the Chinese Government was being effectively enforced within the empire. Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Berwick)—In answer to other questions I have already explained the difficulty of procuring trustworthy information as to the area of opium cultivation. But the Consul in China will report to the best of their ability as to the manner in which the edict will be carried into effect.

In the Lisbon Chamber of Deputies on December 4th Senator Meneses (Republican) asked the Government for information with regard to the action taken by the police of Oporto on the 1st inst. during a demonstration which had occurred there in connection with the arrival of a number of Republican deputies in the city. Senator Meneses was called to order, and as he disregarded the President's ruling he was removed from the Chamber by armed force. Owing, however, to the attitude taken up by the other deputies towards his expulsion Senator Meneses will return to the Chamber to-day.

Lloyd's agent at Port Darwin sent a rather obscurely worded message concerning the British steamer "Australian," ashore near that port. This message is understood to mean that the value of the property salvaged is £70,000 (probably for the most part the specie which was on board), that of the salved cargo only a small portion is damaged, that the vessel is in an upright position and not likely to break up if the weather holds good, that 150 bales (probably wool) are in holds No. 1 and 2, and that a very experienced diver is available. This message would appear to make the salvage prospects much more favourable than had been thought here.

Mr. Carnegie on December 5th formally handed over to the Princeton University the Carnegie Lake—an artificial sheet of water three and a half miles long and from 400 to 1,000 feet wide, which has been formed at his expense on land costing £20,000. He said he desired the lake to be used for rowing contests to the encouragement of football. After declaring that all athletic sports should be conducted in a gentlemanly manner he continued:—"I have never seen a football game, but I have glanced at pictures of such games, and to me the spectacle of educated young men rolling over one another in the dirt was—well, not gentlemanly."

Mr. Carnegie's remarks were received with murmurs of dissent from the undergraduates who thronged the gallery in the Alexander Hall, where the ceremony took place.

A Naval correspondent has announced that the "Drake," flagship of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, secured remarkable results in her recent gun practice at Aracai Bay. The firing constitutes a record, which can only be described as positively marvellous, and far exceeding anything which has ever yet been accomplished in the art of gunnery. Out of a total of 133 shots fired by the 9, 2 and 6-inch guns at the enormous distance of four miles, no fewer than 105, or 79 per cent, hit the target. The "Drake," by this remarkable feat, is placed at the top of both the Gunners and Battle Practice Competitions throughout the Fleet, and the Second Cruiser Squadron also heads all the others. Lieutenant Humphrey T. Walwyn is the gunnery officer of the ship.

A correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—"A very pretty story of juvenile philanthropy reaches me, the accuracy of which I can vouch for. A little Bengali girl, the child of well-to-do parents, was to have a party given in her honour on her birthday. Before the invitations were sent out, however, she asked her mother how much would be spent on the party. She was told 100 rupees. Then she asked if she might have the money instead of the party. Astonished at this sudden thirst for gold, the mother asked what her reason was for wanting the money, and she then confessed that she wanted to send it to the people in the famine districts. Of course her wish was complied with, and there is no happier little girl in Bengal than that child was on her birthday, though there was no party.

Here is a typical European comment:—"The West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture has just passed a resolution that the recruiting of Chinese as agricultural labourers is deplorable from the national standpoint, but that it appears to be inevitable in view of the terrible scarcity of agricultural labour in the province; and it instructs the committee to take the preliminary steps for the introduction of coolies. We should have thought that, with her population increasing by nearly a million souls every year, and with thousands of emigrants leaving her ports, Germany could have solved the problem of finding white labour without the importation of yellow. If, however, she cannot do that and our Liverpool landlords seem to be stricken with the same inability, how can we expect the mine owners of the Witwatersrand to be able to do any better? But what will Kaiser Wilhelm, painter (by deputy) of the famous Yellow Peril picture, think of the arrival of 'Ab' Sin' in the Fatherland? One thing is certain, anyhow, that Ab' Sin's iniquity is soon likely to be equalled, not to say surpassed, by his ubiquity."

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A correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—"A very pretty story of juvenile philanthropy reaches me, the accuracy of which I can vouch for. A little Bengali girl, the child of well-to-do parents, was to have a party given in her honour on her birthday. Before the invitations were sent out, however, she asked her mother how much would be spent on the party. She was told 100 rupees. Then she asked if she might have the money instead of the party. Astonished at this sudden thirst for gold, the mother asked what her reason was for wanting the money, and she then confessed that she wanted to send it to the people in the famine districts. Of course her wish was complied with, and there is no happier little girl in Bengal than that child was on her birthday, though there was no party.

Here is a typical European comment:—"The West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture has just passed a resolution that the recruiting of Chinese as agricultural labourers is deplorable from the national standpoint, but that it appears to be inevitable in view of the terrible scarcity of agricultural labour in the province; and it instructs the committee to take the preliminary steps for the introduction of coolies. We should have thought that, with her population increasing by nearly a million souls every year, and with thousands of emigrants leaving her ports, Germany could have solved the problem of finding white labour without the importation of yellow. If, however, she cannot do that and our Liverpool landlords seem to be stricken with the same inability, how can we expect the mine owners of the Witwatersrand to be able to do any better? But what will Kaiser Wilhelm, painter (by deputy) of the famous Yellow Peril picture, think of the arrival of 'Ab' Sin' in the Fatherland? One thing is certain, anyhow, that Ab' Sin's iniquity is soon likely to be equalled, not to say surpassed, by his ubiquity."

An attempt has been made of late to colonise the frontier regions in the Far East with the Reservists and their families. So far, only 2,000 Reservists have settled as colonists in the regions referred to. There have been many irregularities in connection with the way in which the experiment has been carried out, and the country people are flocking from all sides into Vladivostok to such an extent that the town police has had to be increased. A telegram received from Vladivostok says that the attempt to colonise that region has been most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Carnegie on December 5th formally handed over to the Princeton University the Carnegie Lake—an artificial sheet of water three and a half miles long and from 400 to 1,000 feet wide, which has been formed at his expense on land costing £20,000. He said he desired the lake to be used for rowing contests to the encouragement of football. After declaring that all athletic sports should be conducted in a gentlemanly manner he continued:—"I have never seen a football game, but I have glanced at pictures of such games, and to me the spectacle of educated young men rolling over one another in the dirt was—well, not gentlemanly."

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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on January 8th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided and there were also present Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Held, R.A.M.C., Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar General, Hon. Mr. F. J. Baddeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. H. MacFarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

LIMEWASHING.

Dr. MacFarlane wrote a minute relative to the limewashing of the houses at Kowloon City and Sham Shui Po, in which he stated that the bi-yearly limewashing for tenement houses had not been enforced. Instead, a yearly limewashing, combined with general cleansing, had been enforced. This was not so expensive to the people as the double cleansing, and he recommended that the same course be adopted for 1907.

Mr. Lau CHU-PAK minutes—I think limewashing may be dispensed with in these outlying districts. General cleansing under the supervision of the Board ought to be sufficient to keep these houses clean, which are in the majority of cases occupied by one family.

Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—I agree with Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL asked if it was proposed to deal with these places differently in any quarter of the Colony.

Dr. CLARK—Except by notice.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—I think the time has come when Kowloon and Sham Shui Po should be treated as the rest of the Colony. They should have this annual cleaning with limewashing. There have been complaints that the Sanitary Department required too high a standard, but I would suggest that Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Fung Wa-chun should go over and inspect the houses.

The PRESIDENT—Fifty per cent of the houses are occupied by more than one family.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Do I understand these houses are limewashed only once a year?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Under what regulations?

The PRESIDENT—The regulations of the Board.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Have the Board the power to override the standing regulations in outlying districts?

The PRESIDENT—They have.

The PRESIDENT moved that the recommendation of Dr. MacFarlane be adopted.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT seconded.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL was opposed to compulsory limewashing of any house occupied by only one family whether the house were clean or dirty.

The PRESIDENT—It is never done unless the house is dirty.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN said he disapproved of the limewashing unless a distinction was made between the houses.

On the vote being taken, four supported the resolution, and four opposed it. The recommendation was, however, adopted on the casting vote of the President.

COLONIAL CEMETERY BY-LAWS.

The following report by the Select Committee on the Colonial Cemetery Bye-laws (the members of which were Messrs. Sheldon Hooper and Lau Chu-pak, and Dr. F. Clark) was submitted:

The Colonial Cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board and under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. It is for the Board to fix a scale of fees for interment, etc., therein.

The schedule of fees now in force was framed by the Governor-in-Council on 16th January, 1883, and it is now necessary for the Board to fix a schedule and incorporate it in a bye-law. The schedule now in force refers to the Protestant cemetery, but there can be no doubt that the Colonial Cemetery is the one meant. On investigation it cannot be learnt that any part of this cemetery has ever been consecrated, and is apparently available for the interment of any body irrespective of what their faith or religion may have been.

Portions of the cemetery have been reserved for the interment of Naval and Military and old residents.

There is no fixed rule as to what constitutes an old resident, but by custom it has generally been understood to mean 20 years' residence in the Colony. Formerly, to bury in this section required permission of the Director of Public Works, but now the Medical Officer of Health is the officer to give such permission, but no authority can be found for the change, and the distinction is not rigidly carried out, exceptions having been made. The fee for each grave space of 12 superficial feet for private individuals is now \$15, and we recommend that this be reduced to \$10.

Grove digging \$1. Exhumation of corpse \$5. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the British Army, or Hongkong Volunteers and their families, officers and warrant officers and sailors in the British Navy and their families, and Colonial Government officers and their families are only charged 75 cents as against \$15 for private residents.

We consider this distinction need no longer be made, and that the fees should be the same as for private residents.

For permit to erect monuments over twelve feet superficial on private individual graves pay \$2 a foot for each excess foot of same; but, in case of monuments over Government officers and their families, no excess

charge be made up to 24 superficial feet. These areas should be made to coincide by increasing the 12 feet to 24 feet.

The following are the number of grave spaces taken from 1st January, 1906, to 17th December, 1906: 120, \$15 + \$1, 62, \$5 + \$1, 25; \$10.00, 2; 75cts, 24; free, 7. Under the existing scale the fees paid amount to \$1,100; under the proposed scale the fees would amount to \$1,084.

The PRESIDENT—As far as I can see from studying the Ordinance, the sections dealing with cemeteries are 90, 91 and 92. Then there are certain bye-laws that come under the purview of the Board, but these apply only to Chinese cemeteries. I don't think the Board has any power under these bye-laws to interfere with other cemeteries.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Wouldn't it be better to find out if we have that power?

The SECRETARY pointed out that they had at page 15, sub-section 29, which applied to all cemeteries.

The PRESIDENT—This matter came up before the Board on November 7th when it was agreed to appoint a sub-committee to consider and report on the question of fees of cemeteries. That committee consisted of Messrs. Hooper and Lau Chu-pak and Dr. Clark.

Members agreed that its report should be recirculated.

PROPOSED SEPARATION OF DAIRIES.

The following letter from the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., was read:

"The Secretary, Sanitary Board.
Dear Sir,—I am instructed by my directors

to bring to the notice of your Board the desirability of separating as far as possible the various dairies in the vicinity of family houses, as far as possible, so that in the event of an outbreak of disease in any one locality the cattle in others would be less liable to attack, thus minimising the danger of a curtailment of the Colony's milk supply."

I am, yours faithfully,

S. A. SETH,
Secretary."

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON minutes that this suggestion if carried out would diminish risk, but it did not seem possible for the Government to interfere directly as suggested. The Company however might take matters in their own hands and buy out the dairies in their vicinity, and that being done the Government might withhold the sole or lease of land in the neighbourhood for dairying purposes.

Mr. HOOPER—I sympathise with the suggestion, but I don't see how it can be carried out.

The PRESIDENT—This is an application from the Dairy Farm which I think all of you have seen.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It has not been sent to me, Sir.

The PRESIDENT—Then I will read it (reads).

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Has the Dairy Farm made the proposal that they should move away from the neighbouring dairies, or that the neighbouring dairies should move away from them?

The PRESIDENT—That the neighbouring dairies should move away.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I don't think that is a thing we could recommend.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I think it would be possible in licensing new dairies to take this into consideration, and advise accordingly in future.

The Dairy Farm Company are to be informed that their suggestion is hardly practicable.

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

The following letter dated 17th December was submitted from Mr. Lau Chu-pak relative to sections 175, 153 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

The Secretary Sanitary Board, Sir—in reference to the compulsory provision of open spaces in the existing buildings, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Board to the great hardship and loss of money inflicted thereby on the owners and the danger caused to many old houses.

Under the previous ordinance (13 of 1901) all the corner houses, shallow houses and those having lanes at the back, private or public, were exempted from providing yards which are more shafts adapted for the reception of household refuse as pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health. But under section 175 of the present Ordinance, though the back lanes give more open spaces than the law aims at obtaining, and afford a free current of air constantly circulating in the house, and a few better yards, they are not counted as open spaces, and the owners are required to cut away half of the kitchens to comply with the law.

For some time this section has been enforced with discretion and consideration, and where exemption was advisable it was recommended by the Board and granted; but recently, it has been very indiscriminately and strictly enforced, so much so that these applications for exemption take up nearly the whole of the Board's time at its fortnightly meetings. At the last meeting of the Board, when several of these applications were discussed, it was held that exemption was not permissible, as sub-section 4 of section 175 only provides for modification, and modification does not include total exemption.

Practically it amounts to this: as long as some open space is provided, no matter if it be only one foot wide, the Board grants exemption.

A native was charged with being the keeper of a gaming house where Luk Wai lottery tickets were sold, while three others were

charged with being on the premises which are situated at Queen's Road West.

The evidence showed that an informer went to the premises on several occasions and purchased tickets. The last time he went he took with him a marked bank note which was handed to the first defendant in payment of a number of tickets. Later the police raided the shop and the marked note was found on the first defendant.

CONFECTING STORIES.

Seldom has a Court of Justice so nearly resembled a house of mirth as the Police Court did yesterday when Chan Chai, a married Chinese woman, was arraigned for assault. When the case came on she was asked to plead, and promptly pleading not guilty, proceeded to tell the Magistrate her story.

His Worship, through his interpreter, asked her to desist, explaining that she would have an opportunity after the complainant had given her account of the alleged assault. The woman, however, could not be silenced. Her flow of eloquence, in a high-pitched key, was like Teignmouth's break, and kept those in Court in a simmer of laughter. She told His Worship she did not care what he did to her and then proceeded to abuse the complainant, the words attack lasting until the Magistrate adjourned the case in order that defendant might be medically examined.

From the evidence it appeared that defendant

attacked the complainant in the street at Shektsau, apparently without cause, striking her with a knuckle duster.

APPLICATION FOR PRISONER'S RELEASE.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared to ask His Worship to reconsider his decision in the case of Luk Chan-tung, the son of a prominent Chinese citizen, who was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for the larceny of a bicycle which he subsequently sold to Constable Glendinning.

Mr. Grist stated that he did not apply as regards his Worship's decision, but as regards the sentence. The defendant was a young man of very good parentage, his people being of considerable standing in the Colony; and to put him in jail meant practically to blight the whole of his future. It was a very serious thing for a young man, born in such a position as the defendant, to be put in jail, and his Worship had power, which had been exercised by other magistrates from time to time, to leave it to the parents of youthful offenders to see that they were properly corrected. In this case the father of the offender, who was present in Court, was prepared to undertake the punishment of his son. He would see that it would be somewhat severe, and was prepared to undertake the entire responsibility for his son's future good behaviour.

The PRESIDENT—But it may be six months before the Government comes to a decision on the matter.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—The sections mentioned certainly inflict great hardship on landowners and Chinese residents, and indirectly affect the revenue and prosperity of the Colony. It is a very serious question, and I don't think any harm can come by waiting one or two months.

The PRESIDENT—Unfortunately the law is laid down, and it is our duty to see it complied with. After the Commission it will probably take six months before a decision is arrived at, and in the meantime the Medical Officer of Health does not think it wise to suspend all action.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Has the Dairy Farm made the proposal that they should move away from the neighbouring dairies, or that the neighbouring dairies should move away from them?

The PRESIDENT—That the neighbouring dairies should move away.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I don't think that is a thing we could recommend.

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Carried.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, January 8th.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

EXCESS PASSENGERS.

Inspector Langley proceeded against the coxswain of the steam launch *Kin Sang* for carrying a number of passengers in excess.

Defendant admitted the charge.

His Worship—Have you been previously convicted?

Defendant admitted he had.

His Worship—And fined \$20? Defendant—Yes!

His Worship—I now fine you \$50.

A KOWLOON NUISANCE.

Mr. A. Ritchie, of Messrs. Ritchie and Co., proceeded against a rickshaw coolie for demanding more than his usual fare.

Complainant stated that he engaged the rickshaw at Mongkok to carry him to Kowloon, where he paid the coolie twenty cents. Defendant complained about the amount he received and complainant handed him another five cents. Then the coolie wanted more, and witness gave him in charge. The legal fare was about twenty cents an hour, and complainant had given the coolie only about forty-five minutes.

His Worship remarked that the Kowloon rickshaw coolies were giving a lot of trouble of late, and imposed a fine of \$5.

GAMBLING.

A native was charged with being the keeper of a gaming house where Luk Wai lottery tickets were sold, while three others were

charged with being on the premises which are situated at Queen's Road West.

The evidence showed that an informer went to the premises on several occasions and purchased tickets. The last time he went he took with him a marked bank note which was handed to the first defendant in payment of a number of tickets. Later the police raided the shop and the marked note was found on the first defendant.

CONFECTING STORIES.

Seldom has a Court of Justice so nearly resembled a house of mirth as the Police Court did yesterday when Chan Chai, a married Chinese woman, was arraigned for assault.

His Worship recorded a conviction against the first, fining him \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment. The other three defendants were discharged.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

Seldom has a Court of Justice so nearly resembled a house of mirth as the Police Court did yesterday when Chan Chai, a married Chinese woman, was arraigned for assault.

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CONFECTING STORIES.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 28th January, 1907, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [178]

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURED with instructions, will sell without reserve by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 10th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, at No. 54, Queen's Rd. Central, JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising:—VASES of every description, BRONZE FIGURES, LACQUERED WARE, SCREENS, WATER COLOURS, PICTURES, FRAMES, etc. etc.

TERMS.—As usual.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [179]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PARTICULARS & CONDITION OF SALE OF VALUABLE LEASERHOOLD PROPERTY Situate at Victoria, Hongkong.

To be Sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his SALES ROOM, Duddell Street,

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

The Property Comprises:—

A LL that one equal undivided moiety of one DANG CHENG demised and in the piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being portion of the Redemption to Marine Lot No. 62 known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF THE RECOLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 62 together with the message or tenement thereon known as No. 25, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from F. X. ITALMADA & CASTRO, Solicitor for the Vendor,

or

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [180]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HATCHING," Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LA PAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [176]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain A. J. Robinson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LA PAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [177]

OLD STAMPS.

WE wish to BUY Old Issues of STAMPS from all Countries, also the Stamps now in use.

We will take any quantity, and pay High Prices in U.S. Gold. We ask only that the Stamps be in good condition and clear off paper. Correspondence invited. We would be pleased to make ourselves known to you. We will return a memo of all Stamps received with Prices paid for each kind. Address—JOHN P. COOPER, Stamp Importer, 38, Peters Place, Red Bank, N.J., U.S.A.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [167]

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the EOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on MONDAY, the 14th January, at 11 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [169]

CLEARANCE SALE.

AT CHEAPEST PRICE, SILVER WARE AND IVORY, JAPANESE TEA SETS, LACQUERED WARE,

and CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.

KANG LEE,

No. 4, Queen's Road Central,

Opposite Connaught Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [237]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors I have This Day handed over the Management of the Local Branch of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK to Mr. F. JUNG.

H. SUTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [165]

NOTICE.

FROM This Date we TRANSFER our Business to MESSRS. DEACON & CO. ROWE & CO.

Canton, 31st December, 1906. [132]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BEUCHE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906.

We have Admitted Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS ONLY Partners in our Firm from This Date. TAIT & CO.

Amoy, 1st January, 1907. [183]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IN Conformity with telegraphic instructions received from the HEAD OFFICE the Undesignated ASSUMES CHARGE of the Company's business at China Ports from This Date, in succession to M. D. E. BROWN, transferred.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent for China.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. [131]

WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—Efficient STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST (Remington). Apply Sitting Age, Nationality, Speeds, Experience and Salary.

OMEGA,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [161]

WANTED

A TEMPORARY CLERK, Non-Chinese, Good at Figures.

Apply— SECRETARY
Daily Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [160]

WANTED

A STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.

Apply to— THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [147]

SITUATION WANTED

BY a YOUNG PORTUGUESE Book-keeper with thorough Knowledge of General Office Routine and able to Conduct English Correspondence. Salary moderate.

Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [141]

SITUATION WANTED

A PORTUGUESE CLERK with 6 years' Experience in Mercantile Firms, having Good References, WANTS SITUATION; Coast Ports no objection.

Apply to— "R. E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [173]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1932 for One Share numbered 43, on which the Sum of \$25 has been paid up, standing in the register in the name of JOHN C. BRENTNALL, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the First day of March next, a new Certificate for the said sum will be issued by the Society and the old Certificate will thereafter be held as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [148]

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By

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS
BY
RACHELS,
PLEYEL,
KEMMLER
AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DR M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer, Consignments solicited. Account
Salon rendered and settlement effected
promptly. No. 8A, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught work equal to home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry,
Coke Importers, General Stores
keepers and Commission Agents
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street
(1st Street West of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Enamels and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road
Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned,
Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate.
(date of the Hongkong Typewriting
Bureau) 8A, Queen's Road Central
(First-floor).

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, 37 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAILING
ARNHOLM, KARBERG & CO.
2295 Sole Agents.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES.

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES
EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

INSURANCES

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1905
217,837.18.

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1906.

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Con-
versation and without translation by a
Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools)
and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English
Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. (2089)

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale
over 80 years is a certain test of
their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

VICHY'S
GENUINE NATURAL MINERAL WATER
SPRINGS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

HOSPITAL Diseases of the Stomach
GRANDE-GRILLE Liver complaints
CELESTINS Gout, Gravel, Diabetes

VICHY-ETAT LOZENGES
with the natural salts extracted from the Waters
COMPRIMÉS VICHY-ETAT
Allowing anyone to prepare sorted
drinking water at home.

BEWARE OF FORGERY

GRIMAUT & C°
Medicinal Skin Soap

GRIMAUT & C°
MEDICINAL SKIN SOAP
Manufactured by French Chemists in
the First Institute in Paris
The Best Skin Soap
in the World.

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the
Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8
Paris

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Governmental Hospitals of Ried, Reichen, Jelzen, Velzen,
and other German towns, has been adopted in all the
German and Austrian Hospitals, and is now in general use
in Germany, Austria, and in many other countries, and
is found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 1 is
markedly
short-skin, often a few days only, removes all discharge from
the skin, and cures, effectually, suppurating injections, the use
of which does not always produce the desired result, and
cures of stricture and other serious diseases.

In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
coughs, it is a most valuable remedy. It cures, effectually, the
diseases of the lungs, and is also a powerful remedy for
various diseases of the heart, &c., &c.

THERAPION NO. 2 for
exhaustion, impaired vitality, rheumatism, and all the
diseases consequent of early error, excess, residence in
unhealthy climates, &c. It possess surprising power
in restoring health, and is a powerful remedy for all
diseases of the heart, &c., &c.

THERAPION NO. 3 is sold by the
principal Chemists and
Merchants throughout the world. Price 25c.
In ordering, state which of the numbers is
required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a
faint watermark on the paper. It appears on the
Government Stamp. In white letters, red ground,
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's
Commissioners, and without which is a forgery.

Sold by Principal Chemists.

GERMAN COLONIES.

MORE HEATED DEBATE IN THE
REICHSTAG.

The Colonial debate, which was expected to
be finished in three days, has already [December
3rd] occupied five sittings of the Reichstag,
and is to be continued to-morrow. To-day's
proceedings were of a very agitated nature, and
on several occasions seemed likely to lead to a
serious explosion.

Herr Dernburg opened the discussion with
statements regarding the resignation of Privy
Councillor Hellwig, which he said, had nothing to do with
the action of the citizens of San
Francisco, the antipathy to which the Chinese
are as strong as ever, and, what is of some
importance to us, Japanese, they insist on
"tarring" all of us Chinese and Japanese
with the same brush." When writing on
this subject five weeks ago in this column,
we were permitted to explain that it is
fully comprehended in Japan that the agitation
in California is in part evidence of there being
political axes to grind, and that the bulk of the
American people away from the district immediately
affected can in no sense be regarded as
hostile to us. But it is nevertheless true that
the Tokyo Government must not allow our
Treaty rights—those derived, for example, from
the Agreement made between the United States
and Japan in 1894—to be entirely sacrificed to
the demands of Trade Unionism as exemplified
at San Francisco.

The vernacular journals of Tokyo, and
Osaka, as we predicted would be the case,
remain still that moderation of tone which
has hitherto distinguished the Japanese Press,
and the alarmist statements made elsewhere
must be accepted only at their true value
as being wholly untrustworthy. We know well
enough that the Washington Government
appreciates the justice of our claim to equality
of treatment, and we are far from wishing that
the question should be carried so far as to
overthrow the Federal Government in its
relations with the State of California. Un-
happily a good deal of friction has already
been engendered between them, if we are to
believe in any degree what we hear, and for
this Japan, having all along from the days of
Commodore Perry's visit been on good terms
with America, cannot but feel sad.

The simple truth is that Japan recognises the
necessity as well as the mere justice of the protest
that she is entering against inequality of
treatment, and though no rudeness or
sight to the Chinese is for a moment intended,
it cannot be denied that it was China's own
neglect of measures of self-defence and
affection of contempt for military power that
led to her occupancy of a comparatively helpless
position among the nations of the Globe in
respect of martial strength. Can it be
doubted that had she chosen to apply her
immense resources to the development of an
Army and Navy as proportionate to her vast
population as are those of Japan to-day to the total number of the inhabitants
of the Japanese Emperor's dominions, her people all over the world would
be treated with fewer slight than they are at present
having to endure? Japan's earliest efforts
in the direction of self-defence were prompted
by her desire to protect herself, and
nothing could equal the vaingloriousness of the officials.

Count von Ballestrem (the President) re-
pudiated the assertion that a domiciliary search
was made in the Reichstag in the matter of the
procuring of evidence against Herr Herziger.
He read a report by the Director of the
Prosecutor, that he should be allowed access to
the premises of the Reichstag. In the report
it was stated that the powers of the police
ceased at the doors of Parliament. (Loud
cheers at the Left.)

Herr Herziger declared that by his allegations
Herr Ballestrem had pilloried officials; that,
to his mind, was far more cruel than the
alleged occurrences. It was his (the speaker's)
principle that guilty officials should be punished,
and the innocent protected, and their culprits called to account.

In conclusion, Herr Dernburg said: "I
shall let Herr Herziger be influenced neither by Right
nor by Left. If I cannot fill my office in a way
to command respect and honour, I shall go."

Herr Roeren (Centre), amid some uproar in
the House, declared that Herr Dernburg had
uttered a gross insult in alleging that he and
the Centre party made their approval of Colonial
grants conditional upon the settlement of
the Wijsmuller affair, in the sense desired by the
Centre. That was an untruth. Such a stock-
jobbing and counter-houses note ought not to
be struck in the Reichstag. The Colonial
Director was by his whole past not a competent
person to denounce him (the speaker). He must
protest against such gross insults.

Herr Dernburg, rising again, said after this
it could not be expected that any respectable
and capable official would go to the colonies if
he was liable at the first sitting of the Reich-
tag to be ridiculed on the flimsiest pretexts,
under the safeguard of Parliamentary immunity.
Herr Dernburg proceeded to justify his
statements from documents. Referring to Herr
Roeren, he repudiated the charge that he (the
speaker) had not acted as courtesy officer.

"The vote had to be taken, and I accept all
the consequences of lancing it." (Prolonged
applause and clapping on the Right from the
National Liberals.)

AMERICAN TREATIES AND THEIR
VALUE.

The Washington Government has suddenly
awakened to the amazing shrewdness and
subtlety of Japanese diplomacy.

Japan assumes the attitude of regarding the
Californian school contention as a matter purely
of domestic politics in which she is not particularly
interested, as all her relations are with the
Federal Government, and to prevent any
embarrassment with the Washington Government
Japan will not officially test the question
in the Courts, and will not encourage any of her
citizens in their private capacity to bring an
action.

But what she proposes to do is to say to the
Washington Government: "Can you enforce
Treaty stipulations?"—which question will
place the Washington Government in a most
awkward position, because Washington cannot
make an affirmative reply and has no power to
coerce California, while a negative or evasive
reply will put the Federal Government in the
humiliating position of having to acknowledge
to the world that a Treaty, so far as international
obligations are concerned, is merely
a piece of waste paper.

This it will be instantly perceived will open
the door to unlimited possibilities, if Japan is
inclined to press the matter in calling the
attention of the world to the worthlessness of
American Treaties.

THERAPION NO. 1 is
markedly
short-skin, often a few days only, removes all discharge from
the skin, and cures, effectually, suppurating injections, the use
of which does not always produce the desired result, and
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Government Stamp. In white letters, red ground,
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's
Commissioners, and without which is a forgery.

Sold by Principal Chemists.

Understanding Japan's diplomacy, it is not to
be wondered at that the Washington Govern-
ment is deeply concerned over the unfortunate
predicament in which it has become involved by
the action of the colonial authorities of California
in discriminating against Japanese children.

A Japanese correspondent writes to the
Times:—

More than thirty years have elapsed since
Bro. Hart made "Bill Nye" utter the then
current outcry: "We are ruined by Chinese
cheap labour," subsequent to which declaration
the miners went for that horrid Chinese." But
with a section of the citizens of San
Francisco the antipathy to the Chinese is as
strong as ever, and, what is of some
importance to us, Japanese, they insist on
"tarring" all of us Chinese and Japanese
with the same brush." When writing on
this subject five weeks ago in this column,
we were permitted to explain that it is
fully comprehended in Japan that the agitation
in California is in part evidence of there being
political axes to grind, and that the bulk of the
American people away from the district immediately
affected can in no sense be regarded as
hostile to us. But it is nevertheless true that
the Tokyo Government must not allow our
Treaty rights—those derived, for example, from
the Agreement made between the United States
and Japan in 1894—to be entirely sacrificed to
the demands of Trade Unionism as exemplified
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remain still that moderation of tone which
has hitherto distinguished the Japanese Press,
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as being wholly untrustworthy. We know well
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appreciates the justice of our claim to equality
of treatment, and we are far from wishing that
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overthrow the Federal Government in its
relations with the State of California. Un-
happily a good deal of friction has already
been engendered between them, if we are to
believe in any degree what we hear, and for
this Japan, having all along from the days of
Commodore Perry's visit been on good terms
with America, cannot but feel sad.

In his reply, Herr Dernburg was so indiscreet
as to criticise the action of the missionaries.
He also took exception to the action of Herr
Roosen with regard to the case of the Colonial
official Wistuba, and made use of the word
"expose" in this connection.

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In his reply, Herr Dernburg was

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

LIOU, German str., 1,772, C. Meyer, 8th Jan.
—Saigon 31st December, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
KAHN, Swedish str., 688, G. Petersen, 7th January.—Haiphong 10th Jan., General Augard Thorsson & Co.
KIKO MARI, Japanese str., 1,448, S. Hirai, 7th January.—Saigon 30th Dec., Rice—Order MERPO, Chinese str., 1,338, J. McArthur, 7th January.—Shanghai 4th Jan., General—Chinese.
ONSANG, British str., 1,287, D. Christie, 7th January.—Moj 1st Jan., Coal.—Jardine Matheson & Co.
RUBI, British str., 1,611, W. G. Lawson, 7th January.—Manila 5th January, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
TAISUN, British str., 8th January—from Canton.
TRIUMPH, German str., 678, C. Hansen, 7th January.—Haiphong 4th and Hoioh 6th January, General.—Jensen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
Jan. 8th.
Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Kuangping, Chinese str., for Hongay.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 8th.
AKI MARU, Japanese str., for Seattle.
ALINGUO, British str., for Shanghai.
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., for San Francisco.
CHIENH, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
DRUFAR, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
JAVA, British str., for Yokohama.
KINA, Danish str., for Shanghai.
KUANGH, British str., for Canton.
KUANGH, British str., for Bangkok.
MATILDE, German str., for Haiphong.
OCEANIAN, French str., for Shanghai.
TRAN, British str., for Manila.
YARIA, French str., for Europe.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Hoku* reports: Strong monsoon and high seas.
The British str. *Owase* reports: Had light gales and high sea in Japan Coast; light to moderate monsoon and moderate winds in Formosa Channel.
The Chinese str. *Mefuso* reports: Had light southerly winds to Tung Yung Island; then to arrive light to moderate northerly winds and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Jan. 8th.

ABREIDEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Sorsogon, Montevideo, Heungshan, Fremde, U.S. Pohsunder, Huichow, Z. Y. de Aldeca, Kueichow, Perle, Prinz Walder, H.M.S. *Fame*, Chipping, Cosmopolitan Jockeys—Petrarch.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SIMLA," Captain G. D. Goldsmith, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 12th January at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "CHINA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secure before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London, future arrangements will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseille and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be forwarded from Bombay, by the R.M.S. "Oceana," due in London on 23rd February, 1907.

Packets will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. NEWELL, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1906. [1]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to Aden, Suez, Port Said, Mesopotamia, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to Callao. (Taking cargo at through rates to PERU, CHILE, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," Captain Doder, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th Jan., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1906. [4]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAIA & MACASSAR. (Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading).

THE Steamship

"TJIPANAS," Captain Pander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 17th inst.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to Head Agent of the JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. (York Buildings, 1st Floor), Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [1]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1906.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "n.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTION.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th Inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA PORTS	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwinghamer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th Inst.
MARSEILLES &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BALAZIE	Frenster	Ailand	MEHLCHERS & CO.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd Inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SEYDLITZ	Ger. str.	—	G. Dowers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th Inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS	SAMHIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th Inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Feb.
COPENHAGEN & RUSSIAN, SCANDINAVIAN PORTS	HOHENSTAUFEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jiger	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 1st Feb.
NAPLES, LYMPHOU, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SCALDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th Inst.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHINA	Aut. str.	k. w.	v. Dohen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Mar.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Damianovich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 31st Inst.
NEW YORK	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Habel	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd Inst.
NEW YORK	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 17th Inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	LYRA	Am. str.	—	H. C. Armstrong	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th Inst.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN PORTS	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. C. T. S. FILMOR.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	TO BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 21st Inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Holmes	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 26th Inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	Minssen	MEHLCHERS & CO.	On 1st Feb., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TAISUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 19th Inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIBIRIEN	Dan. str.	—	—	MEHLCHERS & CO.	About 26th Inst.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—	Emmerik	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
TSINGTAO, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	DAPHNE	Ger. str.	k. w.	E. Schipper	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW & FOOCHOW	SHOSHO MARU	Jep. str.	k. w.	M. Nemoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 10th Inst.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Gibb	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 11th Inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, NAGOYA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GHEISENAU	Brit. str.	—	—	MEHLCHERS & CO.	On 16th Inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 20th Inst.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	—	Miller	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 11th Inst., at 4 P.M.
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Ohta	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th Inst., Daylight.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	FUKUSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Ita	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 11th Inst., Daylight.
AMOY, CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGKLANG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 12th Inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	—	Monkman	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHENG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodges	Douglas LAPRAKE & CO.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
MANILA	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Robson	Douglas LAPRAKE & CO.	On 11th Inst., at 11 A.M.
MANILA	LOONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 11th Inst., at 4 P.M.
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MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 15th Inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 19th Inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSAMG	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 12th Inst., at Noon.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—	Doder	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 17th Inst.
TJIPANAS	TJIPANAS	Dut. str.	—	Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	—

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Agents

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [78]

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